

**OCTOBER  
2002**

**Danielle Bruno**  
Editor

IDAHO STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



This newsletter is published by the Idaho State Department of Agriculture, to provide information about Idaho's noxious weed program. Suggestions and articles from readers are encouraged. Noxious News is also available on-line at [www.agri.state.id.us/animal/weedintro.htm](http://www.agri.state.id.us/animal/weedintro.htm).



## UpFront With Dave Springer

**Chairman: Lower Weiser CWMA**

My first exposure to the CWMA concept came early in 1999 at which time I was a newly elected Washington County Commissioner. I attended a public meeting where Idaho's Strategic Plan for Managing Noxious Weeds was introduced. GREAT IDEA!!! Wrong audience. The room was filled with Washington and Adams County farmers and ranchers and state and federal agency personnel. The conservative nature and prior experiences of the private landowners with government intervention became apparent at the very beginning. The skepticism ran rampant through the private sector of the audience. Privacy issues and property rights were at the forefront of most of the discussions from that point on. When the proposal was made to include all the Weiser River Drainage into one CWMA, which would mean the two counties, would be working together, the citizens of the two counties began arguing among themselves about which taxpayers would be funding the lions share of the cost of such a program.

Numerous meetings were held throughout 1999 with very little progress made. The commissioners of the two counties adopted a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in an effort to show their support to the CWMA concept. This was viewed by some as a "sell out" that bordered on treason. Eventually the well intentioned people that were "hanging in there" hoping for some positive outcome began to desert the leaders of this anti-government group and soon the only people they had to argue with were themselves and the movement self-destructed.

The following year was uneventful with the exception of a few scathing letters to the editor in regards to the county commissioners trampling the private property rights of the citizens in their efforts to control noxious weeds in the county.

In 2000 the commissioners had an unpleasant issue to deal with which lead to the hiring of a new weed department supervisor and by December they decided to dissolve the agreement with

Adams County and establish a County Weed Advisory Board that would serve as advisors to the commission and steering committee for three newly formed CWMA's within the county borders. This nine-member hand picked board of private citizens, has the support of state and federal agency representatives, private organizations, and private enterprise that bring a wealth of knowledge to this group. My fellow commissioners decided I should be one of the board members since I would be leaving office in January.

This second effort to "jump start" the CWMA concept has proven to be a inclusive, focused and productive organization. This second effort has had it's share of "growing pains" but the dedicated and clear thinking members have resolved many issues in a fair and decisive manner after hearing all sides of any given issue. In less than two years this board has established a well-founded organization with by-laws to govern a fair and consistent way of conducting business, developing an Integrated Weed Management Plan, Annual Operating Plans, established an application process where anyone can apply for cost share dollars in regards to assistance for noxious weed control, and a sifting and prioritization system to get the most "bang for the buck" out of the resources available. Issues ranging from the use of inmate labor details to tort claims to "Hold Harmless Agreements" have been deliberated, which have resulted in a fair and concise resolution that satisfied all concerns.

If I were to offer advice on organizing a CWMA I would say: #1-Surround yourself with hard working, dedicated people; #2-Meet any challenges head on, resolve issues in a fair and decisive manner, but don't take on more than your human resources can handle; #3-Approach the whole process as a learning experience and apply what you've learned to meet your goals and objectives. Set your goals high, but keep your day-to-day objectives within the realm of reality. Always remember, don't bite off more than you can chew!



## Cost Share Update

*Brenda Waters*



Many of you have requested that we put together instructions and guidelines to assist you with completing Cost Share Applications and Reports; therefore, the first version of the Noxious Weed Cost Share Program Handbook is now available for your use. You can get your copy on the web at <http://www.agri.state.id.us/animal/CostShare.htm>. The new handbook and the associated exhibits are available for you to download. Please read the guidelines that are in the handbook carefully; there are some minor changes to the application and reports that you will want to note.

Cost Share applications for 2003 (Exhibits 2 & 4) have been slightly adjusted to make room to report the Carry Over dollars that you have remaining from 2002 projects. The 2003 applications are in an EXCEL format for your use. Also, an application checklist (Exhibit 1 & 3) has been developed to help you make sure that you have everything in the packet prior to sending it to ISDA. Applications for 2003 Cost Share must be submitted as an entire packet and be postmarked by Dec. 31, 2002 to be considered (no faxed or emailed packets will be accepted).

For those that received Cost Share Funds for 2002, the End of Year Reports, Detailed Fiscal Report, and Mapping Data are due by Dec. 31, 2002. You can refer to Exhibit 12 as an example of the End of Year Report. Please note that there are now two required appendices (Steering Committee and Project Summary). End of Year Reports will need to be submitted both as a hard copy and electronically (on a disk or via email to [weeds@agri.state.id.us](mailto:weeds@agri.state.id.us)). Electronic copies of the End of Year Reports will be summarized into the 2002 Statewide Report that will be made available to interested legislators, UFSF, BLM, CWMA's, county commissioners and others. This report is helpful when explaining where the Cost Share money is going in our state and what is being accomplished with those funds.

An example of the Detailed Fiscal Report can be found in Exhibit 13. This form is also posted as an EXCEL document on the web page for your convenience. Please use this document to report how the 2002 Cost Share funds were used, compare the estimated funds needed to the actual amount spent, and to help track the remaining funds. If you have funds remaining from 2002, you will need to do one of two things: 1) Return the remaining money to ISDA, or 2) Request to Carry the Funds Over to the next year using the Carry Over Letter Format shown in Exhibit 10. Note that the amount you request carry over in your letter should match the figures shown on your 2003 application in Section G.

We hope that this handbook will be a useful resource to provide answers to those of you participating in the Cost Share Program. Your feedback on the handbook will be greatly appreciated, we expect this to be a "living handbook" or one that is updated and changed to meet the needs of the users and the purpose of the program. Please send your comments and/or any suggested improvements to [weeds@agri.state.id.us](mailto:weeds@agri.state.id.us).

## New Weed Contact Numbers

*Brenda Waters*

Just want to give everyone a little update on some new phone numbers and emails that you may find useful. First, the Idaho Weed Awareness Campaign has a 1-800 phone number that is being promoted in TV commercials and on brochures, which are being produced by the campaign. The phone number is 1-866-IDWEEDS or 1-866-439-3337. Anyone can call the number to report weeds, contribute to the campaign or request information. Reported weeds will be referred to the County Weed Superintendents for follow-up. A web page for the campaign is also under construction and should be available for your use in the near future.

Second, the primary phone number for the ISDA Noxious Weeds Program is now back in service. That phone number is (208) 332-8528. A primary email, [weeds@agri.state.id.us](mailto:weeds@agri.state.id.us), may be used to request brochures and assistance from the ISDA Noxious Weed Program. This is also the email address that is to be used for submitting the electronic copies of your CWMA End of Year Reports, Annual Operating Plan, and Strategic Plan.

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## Idaho Weed Awareness Campaign

*Roger Batt, Coordinator, Idaho Weed Awareness Campaign*

Idaho is in for something new from the Idaho Weed Awareness Campaign with the newly implemented Community Outreach Campaign. This Campaign will create a strong public awareness foundation with the citizens of Idaho about the overall problem of noxious weeds and its direct effect on Idaho. It will also enlist the support of Idaho citizens by providing a visual frame of reference so they can better identify particularly critical noxious weeds; know what actions they should take when they locate the noxious weed infestations; and how they personally can help in the prevention of further infestations of noxious weeds.

The Outreach Campaign seeks to make noxious weeds a front burner, top of the mind issue with Idahoans during the fall of 2002 and spring and summer of 2003. That, in turn, enormously enhances the broader understanding of the noxious weed problem in Idaho and establishes a more receptive climate for legislative or other programmatic possibilities.

The program will utilize television, newspaper and radio as its message medium and would center on the general theme of "Idaho's Most Wanted" noxious weeds. 70% of the media will be reflected on television to give the viewer the idea of what they are looking for. Newspapers will constitute 20% of the media by using display ads running in daily and weekly papers striking "Most Wanted" poster-type of ads highlighting specific noxious weeds. The radio element will take up 10% of the media package because of its ability to be least effective out of the three. Radio will be effective in educating the public about the general problem of noxious weeds.

Currently, there are four commercials running on channels 2, 6 and 7, in the Southwest portion of the state, on the following noxious weeds: Poison hemlock, Eurasian watermilfoil, Yellow starthistle, Rush skeletonweed

These commercials started airing on September 20<sup>th</sup> and will run into the middle of November. The times a viewer can see these commercials vary. Prime spots have been purchased, such as Wheel of Fortune, Jay Lenno, Nascar Racing, the Ryder Cup, etc. A hotline number has been established to give the viewer a number to call to report noxious weeds and to direct them to their local weed county superintendent.

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## Idaho Invasive Species Legislation

*Glen Secrist*

The U.S. House of Representatives Resources Committee spent last week trying to put the finishing touches on a massive omnibus package including nearly 140 bills, most of which have already passed the House. Though the committee never voted on the package, leaders hope to take it to the House floor either this week (Oct 13<sup>th</sup>) or next (Oct 20<sup>th</sup>).

Three invasive species bills that moved through the Resources Committee are also part of the omnibus package. H.R. 3558, the \$98 million Species Protection and Conservation of the Environment Act from Rep. Rahall, would create partnerships between federal and private landowners to fight the spread of harmful non-native species by authorizing grants with a 75 percent federal share. It would also initiate a demonstration program within the National Wildlife Refuge System managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and fund response programs, technical assistance and program monitoring.

Rep. Joel Hefley (R-Colo.) also has invasive species legislation included. Hefley's bill, H.R. 1462, would have the National Invasive Species Council, an existing federal organization, provide \$400 million in financial aid to weed management entities (primarily states) to control and manage harmful non-native weeds on public and private lands, though the federal funding would only cover 50 percent of costs. The bill would also coordinate weed management among federal, tribal, state and local groups to will have to match the federal funding. H.R. 1462 is the House Version of Senate Bill 198, "The Harmful Nonnative Weed Control Act" created by Idaho Senator Larry Craig.

Finally, H.R. 4044, from Rep. Wayne Gilchrest (R-Md.), would assist Maryland in dealing with nutria, a non-native, beaver-like species from South America that has devoured marshes throughout the Chesapeake Bay. Nutria have increased from only 150 to almost 150,000, and have decimated parts of the state's Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge. The bill authorizes \$4 million per year through 2007 to fund programs aiming to eradicate nutria in Maryland. A substitute amendment added by Rep. Billy Tauzin (R-La.) would provide an additional \$2 million per year to address the problem in Louisiana.

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## Mapping Update

*Danielle Bruno*

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### Digital Cameras



Digital cameras share many features with digital and with film cameras, such as focus and flash options. Digital cameras are typically categorized by how many pixels, or picture elements, the image sensor contains. A 1-megapixel camera has 1 million pixels, submegapixel cameras have 640 by 480 pixels (307,200 in all). The more pixels, the sharper the image can be. Most digital cameras are highly automated, with features such as automatic exposure control and autofocus.

Digital cameras use aperture and shutter speed to control exposure even though they don't use film. Aperture indicates how wide the lens opens (the smaller the f-number, the larger the aperture). The shutter speed indicates how long the aperture remains open when you snap a picture. Instead of film, digital cameras typically record their shots onto flash memory cards which come in capacities of 8 or 16 megabytes, or more. A few models store shots on regular diskettes, while some Sony models use a MemoryStick. A few newer cameras use 3-inch CD-R or CD-RW discs. The file format commonly used for photos is the highly compressed JPEG. Some cameras can save photos in TIFF, GIF, and other formats. Certain cameras let you record an audio clip with a picture with a sacrifice of memory. Some allow you to record limited video, but the frame rate is slow and the resolution poor.

To save images, you transfer them to a computer, typically by connecting the camera to the computer's USB or serial port or inserting the memory card into a special reader. Some printers can take memory cards and make prints without putting the images on a computer first. Image-handling software, often included, lets you size, touch up, and crop digital images using your computer.

Digital cameras typically have both an optical viewfinder and a color LCD viewer. LCD viewers are very accurate in showing what you get—better than most of the optical viewfinders, but they gobble up battery power and most aren't well suited for use in bright sunshine. You can also view shots you've already taken on the LCD. Many digital cameras provide a video output, so you can view your pictures on a TV screen.

A zoom lens provides flexibility in framing shots and closes the apparent distance between you and your subject—ideal if you want to quickly switch to a close shot. A 3x zoom is comparable to a 35-to-105-mm lens on a film camera; a 2x zoom, to a 35-to-70-mm lens. Optical zooms are superior to digital zooms. Digital zooms double or triple the zoom range, but only by magnifying the center of the frame without actually increasing picture detail, resulting in a somewhat coarser view.

#### Recommendations:

1) A 2-megapixel model offers good quality at a relatively moderate price. Look for a camera with a 3x optical zoom lens and good image-handling software. Avoid cameras that use a floppy disk for storage. Only a small number of high-resolution images fit on a disk. Online storage of digital photo images can be a good backup.

2) Try before you buy. Quite a few digital cameras offer a shallow grip or no grip. Some LCD viewers are awkwardly situated and could easily be soiled with nose or thumbprints. If you wear glasses, you might look for a camera viewfinder with a diopter adjustment that may allow you to remove your glasses while using the camera.

Taken from <http://eshop.msn.com>, based on a Consumer Reports article.

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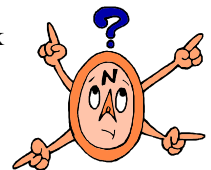
### GPS and GIS Training

Electronic Data solutions has released its fall 2002 and winter 2003 training schedule. Classes are held at the Best Western Sawtooth Inn in Jerome Idaho. Many are approved for continuing education credit at the College of Southern Idaho. Courses include Intro to GPS & Trimble Pathfinder Office Software, Intro to Trimble TerraSync & Pathfinder Office Software, GPS Training and Data Maintenance, Introduction to ArcView GIS 3.x and Introduction to ArcGIS 8.x. For course outlines, visit [www.elecdata.com](http://www.elecdata.com) and click the "Training" button.

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### GeoLine Positioning Systems Is Hosting Mapping Day

GeoLine Positioning Systems is hosting its first annual mapping day on October 24, 2002 at Eagle Island State Park in Eagle, Idaho. This workshop will be focusing on Trimble GPS products including the GeoExplorer CE and Pathfinder XR/XRS models. Some of the topics demonstrated will include coupling Trimble GPS equipment with a compass module and laser for point offsets and different uses for Trimble GPS mapping. For more information, contact John McKinley at (208) 429-6999 or [john\\_mckinley@geoline.com](mailto:john_mckinley@geoline.com).





## Colorado State University Scientists Identify Allelopathic Chemical in Spotted Knapweed

Scientists have speculated for decades that spotted knapweed is able to spread over large areas because of a secret weapon - an ability to release a chemical that kills surrounding plants. Until now, they have never been able to put their thumb on the phenomenon, but recently a Colorado State University horticulture professor identified and isolated the chemical for the first time. What's more, they are using the chemical to kill other weeds.

"For years, scientists have talked about spotted knapweed releasing this chemical, but they couldn't find it in the soil because it was almost impossible to separate from all the other compounds that naturally occur in soil," said Jorge Vivanco, assistant professor of horticultural biotechnology at Colorado State. "We looked for it in the plant. Spotted knapweed releases catechin into the soil through its roots."

Now that catechin has been identified and isolated, and scientists can capture the chemical in the Department of Horticulture's laboratory, Vivanco and a team of researchers at Colorado State are investigating a wealth of applications for the chemical. They have discovered that the weed produces two types of catechin that are the same chemical compound but the mirror image of each other in their structure. One has anti-bacterial properties and the other acts as a herbicide.

The chemical acts as a natural herbicide to most other plants, although grasses and grassy-like plants, such as wheat, display some resistance to it. This discovery alone holds much potential. For example, it may mean that specific amounts of catechin could be used on lawns to kill weeds without killing grass or on wheat without damaging the crop.

The Colorado State team has found that spraying catechin on plants or adding it to soil is as effective as 2,4-D against pigweed, lambs quarters and other common weeds. Catechin usually kills cells within the plants in an hour and kills the plants in about a week, but the team still is investigating the length of time that it remains active in the soil to prohibit plant growth. The researchers are working with commercial companies to make spotted knapweed catechin spray available to consumers within a year or two.

Colorado State researchers also are working to transfer the genes that produce the natural chemical into other plants to give them a built-in defense mechanism against weeds.

Perhaps one of the most promising applications of the discovery is the fact that spotted knapweed has such a complex defense mechanism. Spotted knapweed immediately begins to produce and release chemicals at the slightest hint of a threat or stress. Just tapping its leaves automatically activates the plant's chemical response.

The funding for these projects comes from Colorado State University's Invasive Weeds Initiative.

For more information about this story and other related Colorado State projects, visit Colorado State AgNews at [www.agnews.colostate.edu](http://www.agnews.colostate.edu).

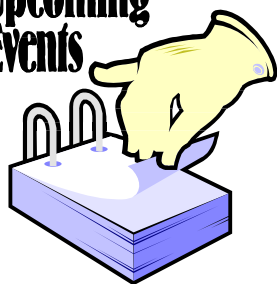


## ISDA Weed Program Welcomes Jennifer Baker

The ISDA Weed Team would like to welcome Jennifer Baker. Jennifer will be our Office Specialist, handling phone calls and information requests, building brochures and displays, and updating our databases. Her primary duties will be to assist Brenda with the day-to-day administration of the Cost Share Program.

Jennifer was born in Wurzburg, Germany and has spent the last 10 years in Idaho. Now living in Kuna, she is attending BSU working toward her Accounting Degree. Jennifer's husband is on active duty with the Air Force and is currently stationed in South Korea. The ISDA Weed Team is glad that she could join us. Welcome Aboard!

## Upcoming Events



Oct. 20 - 25	Herbicide Action Intensive Course; West Lafayette, ID S.C. Weller, (765) 494-1333 weller@hort.purdue.edu
Oct. 27 - Nov. 1	Herbicide Action Intensive Course; West Lafayette, ID S.C. Weller, (765) 494-1333 weller@hort.purdue.edu
Nov. 5 - 7	Wyoming Weed & Pest Conference; Lander, WY www.wyoweed.org
Nov. 6 - 8	Southwest Vegetation Management Assoc.; Mesa, AZ www.swvma.org
Jan. 14-16, 2003	Montana Weed Control Assoc. Annual Meeting; Butte, MT www.mtweed.org
Feb. 5 - 6, 2003	Idaho Weed Control Assoc. Annual Meeting Elaine Smith, (208) 888-0988
Feb. 10-13, 2003	WSSA Annual Meeting; Jacksonville, FL http://www.wssa.net/
Feb. 24 - 28, 2003	National Invasive Weed Awareness Week IV
March 3, 2003	WSWS Annual Meeting; Koloa, Hawaii http://www.wsweedscience.org/
March 4 - 5, 2003	Western Aquatic Plant Management Society Meeting; Sacramento, CA www.wapms.org
April 14 - 17, 2003	WSWS Noxious Weed Management Short Course; Loveland, CO Celistine Duncan, (406) 443-1469 weeds1@ixi.net
July 20 - 23, 2003	Aquatic Plant Management Society; Portland, ME www.apms.org
Sept. 9 - 11, 2003	NAWMA Vegetation Management Conference; Park City, UT www.nawma.org
Nov. 3 - 7, 2003	Invasive Plant in Natural & Managed Systems; Fort Lauderdale, FL

## Invasive Species Mapping And Technologies Workshop Scheduled for Oct. 30, 2002

*Danielle Bruno*

Once again, the Idaho State Department of Agriculture is hosting an Invasive Species Mapping and Technologies Workshop. This year's workshop will be held October 30, 2002 at the Main ISDA building in Boise. The workshop is focusing on hands on demonstrations. Participants will have the opportunity to receive actual experience with Geographic Information Systems (GIS), Remote Sensing, and Global Positioning Systems (GPS)! The first half of the day will be spent listening to presentations on predicting noxious weed distributions, mapping projects, and data collection techniques. In the afternoon workshops, participants will actively use GPS, GIS, and Remote Sensing technologies! For a complete agenda and registration for, visit [www.agri.state.id.us](http://www.agri.state.id.us).



## Upcoming Pesticide Exams---Please Call (208)332-8600 to Verify!

Must be 18 or older. Photo ID Required. Exam fees must be paid and received before exam results will be released.

### Northern Idaho

Oct. 16	6447 Kootenai St., Courthouse Annex	Bonn timer Ferry
Nov. 13	522 S. Adams, Latah Co. Courthouse	Moscow
Dec. 11	4205 N. Boyer, Bonner Co. Fairgrounds	Sandpoint

### Eastern Idaho

Oct. 6	134 E. Main Rm. 205, Madison Co. Adm.	Rexburg
Nov. 13	2925 Rollandet, Bonneville Co. Extension	Idaho Falls
Dec. 4	132 So. Shilling, Bingham Co. Extension	Blackfoot

### South Central Idaho

Oct. 2	CSI – Taylor Building, Room #276	Twin Falls
Nov. 13	McGregor Center, Minidoka Fairgrounds, 85 E. Baseline	Rupert
Dec. 4	CSI – Taylor Building, Room #276	Twin Falls

### Southeast Idaho

Oct. 16	130 N. 6 <sup>th</sup> Ave. Bannock Co. Ext. Office	Pocatello
Oct. 30	53 E. 1st St., Caribou Co. Ext. Office	Soda Springs
Nov. 20	130 N. 6 <sup>th</sup> Ave. Bannock Co. Ext. Office	Pocatello
Dec. 18	561 W. Oneida, Franklin Co. Ext. Office	Preston

### Southwest Idaho

Oct. 16	501 Main St. Co. Ext. Office	Caldwell
Nov. 13	ISDA, 2270 Old Penitentiary Rd.	Boise
Dec. 18	501 Main St. Co. Ext. Office	Caldwell



## A Few Interesting Web Sites:

Weed documents and photos from the wildland invasive species team - <http://tncweeds.ucdavis.edu/esadoes.html>

Alien Plant Invaders of Natural Areas Fact Sheets - <http://www.nps.gov/plants/alien/factmain.htm>

Grants and grant assistance from ESRI - <http://www.esri.com/grants/>

NPIC pesticide information service - <http://npic.orst.edu/>

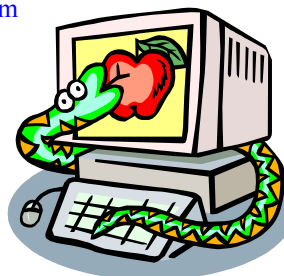
BLM Environmental Education - [http://www.blm.gov/education/fire\\_and\\_weeds.html](http://www.blm.gov/education/fire_and_weeds.html)

Oregon State Weed ID site - <http://www.css.orst.edu/weeds/id.html>

Aquatic Noxious Weed Control - <http://www.wa.gov/agr/PlantsInsects/Weeds/AquaticNoxiousWeed/default.htm>

A Kids Journey to Understanding Weeds -

<http://www.weedcenter.org/kidsjourney/kids.html> OR <http://www.wyoagcenter.com/waic/downey.htm>



## Other News

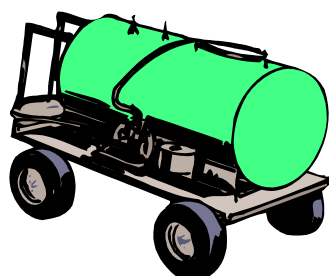
### Publication Update

*A Guide To Plant Poisoning* by Anthony Knight and Richard Waler is now available in Book or CD-ROM form. For more information, see [www.veterinarywire.com](http://www.veterinarywire.com).

The Encyclopedia of Pest Management, Edited by David Pimentel, Published by Marcel Dekker, Inc. is now available for \$250.00. topics include principles of IPM, biological, cultural, and mechanical pest control, and pesticide and biocide laws, regulations, types, uses, and applications. Online access is also available to individual users for an annual subscription of \$59.75. To preview, visit [www.dekker.com/servlet/product/productid/E\\_EPM](http://www.dekker.com/servlet/product/productid/E_EPM)



### CIPM To Develop Class Online



The Center for Invasive Plant Management is developing online class entitled Ecological Management of Invasive Plants. The course is targeted toward mid-level managers that don't necessarily manage weeds on-the-ground, but organize the people that do. (Previous weed training is preferred.) People that are enthusiastic about an ecological framework for management and that are flexible enough to handle a technological learning curve are encouraged to take the course. The course will be taught in modular format with 6 different instructors from across the West. Course participants should expect to work on coursework 3 to 6 hours per week. For more information, contact Susan Kelly at (406) 994-2943 or [susank@montana.edu](mailto:susank@montana.edu).

**Dr. Tim Prather:** University of Idaho, Dept. of Plant, Soil and Entomological Sciences, Moscow, ID 83844-2339  
tel: (208)885-9246; fax: (208)885-7760; e-mail: [tprather@uidaho.edu](mailto:tprather@uidaho.edu)

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